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MAYPOLE SOAP

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The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Soiled or Faded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Curtains, Under-linen, etc., whether Silk, Satin, Cotton or Wool.

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Address, THE MAYPOLE SOAP DEPOT, 127 Duane Street, New York.

Legal Notices.

Presentation of Account.

JOHN G. WEBSTER'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, Caledonia District, ss. In Probate Court, held at the probate office in St. Johnsbury, in said district, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1898.

Stephen O. Morse, Administrator upon the Estate of John A. Webster, late of Danville in said district, deceased, presents his administration account for examination and allowance, and makes application for decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased.

Whereupon, it is ordered by said court, that said account and said application be referred to a session thereof, to be held at the Probate office in said St. Johnsbury, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1898, for hearing and decision thereon: And it is further ordered that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the Caledonian, a newspaper published at St. Johnsbury, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed and such decree made.

By the Court, Attest: WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.

Liberation Notice.

This is to certify that I have given my son, Fred Chalmers, his time during the rest of his minority, and that I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

R. B. CHALMERS, North Danville, Vt., April 12, 1898.

Commissioners' Notice.

MARY HIGGINS' ESTATE.

The subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Caledonia, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Mary Higgins, late of St. Johnsbury, in said district, deceased, and the term of six months from the 23d day of April, 1898, being allowed by said court to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit and prove their respective claims before us, we hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the residence of Wm. M. Hovey, 44 Portland Street in St. Johnsbury, on the 23rd day of April and the 3rd day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on each of said days.

F. V. POWERS, ALBERT HARRIS, Commissioners.

St. Johnsbury, April 7, A. D. 1898.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 3606 and 3607 of the Revised Statutes of Vermont, that certificate No. 1172 of the capital stock of E. T. Fairbanks and Company, corporate body organized in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, for one share, dated April 2, 1893, issued in the name of Charles T. Canfield, 18 Ware St., Cambridge, Massachusetts, and all persons are forbidden to negotiate said certificate. Application has been made to said corporation for a new certificate for said one share, in the name of the subscriber, in accordance with said sections of said Revised Laws.

Entered this 31st day of March, 1898. CHARLES T. CANFIELD.

Commissioners' Notice.

JOHN P. MCCORMICK'S ESTATE.

The subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Caledonia, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John P. McCormick, late of St. Johnsbury, in said district, deceased, and the term of six months from the 11th day of April, 1898, being allowed by said court to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit and prove their respective claims before us, we hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the office of Crawford Ranney, in St. Johnsbury, in said district, on the 23rd day of April and the 28th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days.

L. B. HARTSHORN, CRAWFORD RANNEY, Commissioners.

April 12, A. D. 1898.

Commissioners' Notice.

CYRUS T. HILL'S ESTATE.

The subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Caledonia, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Cyrus T. Hill, late of Waterford, in said district, deceased, and the term of six months from the 12th day of March, 1898, being allowed by said court to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit and prove their respective claims before us, we hereby give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the residence of W. C. Hill in Waterford, in said district, on the 3rd day of April, and the 3rd day of October, next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days.

STEPHEN J. HASTINGS, F. H. SHEPHERD, Commissioners.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., March 21, 1898.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

"Don't Sign Bonds for Anyone and Don't Ask Anyone to Sign for You."

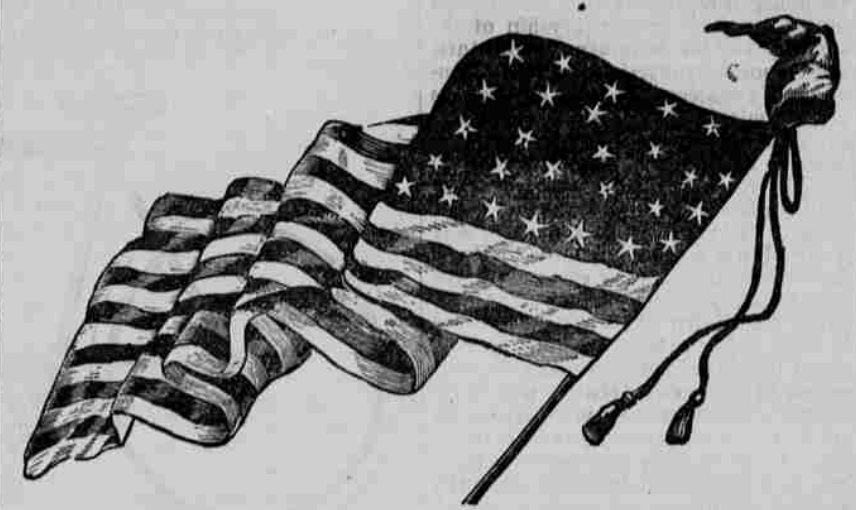
To parties who are required to give bonds: I can furnish you with a bond that will be acceptable to the Probate Court, in cases of administration, executors, guardians, etc., at a premium for the same may be approved by the Court as a legal charge against the estate. It thus saves you the inconvenience of asking your friends to sign bonds for you—which when they do, incurs a liability the same as endorsing a note. Correspond with

Crawford Ranney,

Agent for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

WAR HAS BEGUN.

Minister Woodford Sent Home.



Both Sides Have Declared War.—The United States Begins Hostilities by Capturing a Spanish Lumber Ship.—Our Warships Getting Spanish Merchantmen Every Day.

Resignation of Secretary Sherman and the News of the Week.



JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY, New Secretary of State.

War now exists between the United States and Spain. Our government has decided that, with the dismissal of Minister Woodford from Madrid, the conflict began, and that from now on, until a treaty of peace is made, Spain and this nation are enemies ashore and afloat.

The notification from Gen. Woodford brought relief to the President and his cabinet. They had recognized the inevitability of war and hoped it would not be deferred. Spain did not gain all the satisfaction which she might consider belonged to her in dismissing the American minister before he had made known the demands of his government. On Wednesday when Minister Polo was informed by the state department that Gen. Woodford had been directed to demand the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba and relinquish control of the island a copy of the ultimatum which Gen. Woodford intended to present was inclosed, so that the Spanish government was actually in possession of the terms of the communication before it proceeded to deal radically with the United States representative in Madrid.

The President's Ultimatum.

The ultimatum to Spain which was forwarded to Minister Woodford on Wednesday, recited the general tenor of the resolutions of Congress demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba, and asserted the determination of this government to leave the control of the island to its own people when peace has been established. The essential and closing part of the ultimatum was in these words:

"If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April inst., there be not communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoyed and conferred upon him by the said joint resolutions to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect."

Gen. Woodford's Departure.

A goodly number of journalists, friends and officials assembled at the railway station at Madrid Thursday to see Gen. Woodford off. The carriage of the Minister arrived accompanied by Senor Aguilera, governor of Madrid, and an escort of the Guardia Civil.

Gen. Woodford descended from the carriage and was followed by Capt. Bliss, the military attaché. Together they walked in silence, hats in hand, through the waiting room to the platform, where Gen. Woodford greeted his friends. The German, Austrian, British and Russian embassies were represented by secretaries. Many uniformed officers shook hands with Gen. Woodford as they bade him farewell.

As the train moved away from the platform there were loud cries of "Long live Spain!" from the crowd. When the cars were clear of the platform Gov. Aguilera, who is a big man with a powerful voice, cried:

"Gentlemen, now that we are alone and can give offence to none, let us cry 'Vive Espana!'" at the same time waving his hat. The patriotic cry was given with great enthusiasm. There was no disorder of any kind attending the departure of the representative of the United States.

Gen. Woodford reached the frontier safely, after some exciting experiences,

the harbor at Key West, and put a prize crew on board. The news of the capture of the Spanish ship was making when taken West, and with enthusiasm. All work there has been suspended and the docks are crowded with excited people.

How the Spoil is Divided.

The Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura, captured off Sand Key Light by the United States gunboat Nashville Friday, is said to be worth, with her cargo, \$500,000. This is the way the prize money will be divided if it turns out that the boat was captured when war existed, when the ship and cargo are sold: Value of the prize, \$500,000; government's share, one-half, \$250,000; Rear Admiral Sampson's share, one-twentieth, \$25,000; Fleet Captain Stanton's share, one one-hundredth, \$5,000; balance to be divided among officers and men of the Nashville, \$220,000; Commander Maynard, one-tenth of ship's share, \$22,000; Executive Officer Dillingham, \$3,250; Navigating Officer Winslow, \$3,250; Ensign Magruder, \$1,750; Ensign Krumh, \$1,750; Ensign Snow, \$1,750; Ensign Walker, \$1,750; Chief Engineer Freeman, \$4,000; passed assistant engineer, \$2,500; assistant engineer, \$2,120; Assistant Surgeon Pleadwell, \$2,375; Assistant Paymaster O'Leary, \$2,375; Pay Clerk Inglehart, \$2,375; boatswain, \$1,500; gunner, \$1,500; carpenter, \$1,500; 300 petty officers and enlisted men, average share each, \$550 80.

The Proclamation of Blockade of Cuba Issued by the President.

President McKinley issued a proclamation Thursday demanding that Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the President of the United States was directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect. He also said that any vessel approaching any of the blockaded ports, or attempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade would be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will endorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning, where such endorsement was made; and if the same vessel should again enter any blockaded port, she should be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

A New Member for the Cabinet.

Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, whose nomination as postmaster general was confirmed Thursday by the senate, took the oath of office Friday morning at 11 o'clock, in the cabinet room of the White House in the presence of the President, the members of the cabinet and a number of other prominent people.

President McKinley signed a proclamation, Saturday, calling for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000. These are to be apportioned as far as practicable, among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged.

After a chase of several miles the Spanish steamer Pedro was captured by the cruiser New York, Friday afternoon. The Pedro hails from Bilbao in the north of Spain. She had discharged a cargo of rice, beer and iron at Havana, and was on her way to Sagua, on the north coast of Cuba, to discharge her structural iron for engineering purposes. She carried a crew of thirty-five men, under command of Capt. Bonet.

Charles Long Wants to Fight for Uncle Sam.

The first Chinaman, so far as is known, to enlist in the service of the United States is Charles Long of New York. He has signed and sworn to an enlistment blank and will submit to a physical and other examination. He wants to enlist, not only because he finds difficulty in getting work, but because he wants to show the citizens of his adopted country that a Chinaman knows what patriotism is.

More Ships Captured.

Ensign Christy, with a crew of 16 from the cruiser Detroit and four from the flagship New York, brought into port at Key West Sunday afternoon the captured Spanish steamer Catalina, Capt. Pano, 3491 tons, which left Cadiz March 7 and was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, by way of Havana, for which latter port she was making when taken. The Catalina was captured 12 miles from Havana by the cruiser Detroit. She is carrying a cargo of 6000 tons of staves, and is a steel vessel with six bulkheads.

The United States gunboat Helena captured the Spanish steamer Michael Jover, Sunday morning, whose cargo is composed of cotton and staves. The prize is estimated at \$400,000, her cargo alone being worth \$150,000. She was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, by way of Havana. She has a crew of 52 men.

Still another prize, the schooner Mathilde of Havana, laden with rum, was captured Saturday afternoon. The schooner was taken by the torpedo boat Porter after a lively chase during which a number of solid shots were fired. A prize crew from the Porter was put on board the schooner, but no ship could be spared to convey her and she was brought into Key West in tow of the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless. The Dauntless reported that the fleet had divided. The Nashville and the Machias or Castine sailed west at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, while the Amphitrite, the Puritan, the Cincinnati and the Castine or Machias sailed east later.

Another capture was made Sunday morning when the Ericson caught a little Spanish two-masted schooner, carrying a crew of five men. The torpedo boat had no prize crew to put aboard, so she chased her to the fleet and tied her up alongside the Cincinnati.

A special from Bloxi, Miss., says the revenue cutter Winona from Mobile captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship Island, Miss., at 1 o'clock Sunday, but it is likely she will have to remain in quarantine with the prize until the time of quarantining is out, Monday or Tuesday. The Saturnina is from Sagua to Ship Island, 1976 tons.

A dispatch to the New York Press from Key West, says that the United States gunboat Wilmington has captured the Spanish schooner Candia, with a deck load of charcoal intended for Havana, and that the torpedo boat Porter has captured the schooner Antonio, loaded with sugar for Havana.

is the kind that housekeepers who want only the best always buy. Packed in pound and two-pound tin cans, it comes into the home with all its natural aroma and strength. Protected by our Seal, the consumer knows that its purity and strength have been untampered with. Your grocer sells this kind, but be sure our seal and name is on the can you buy.

Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE

MRS. J. HALLEY CARRICK wishes to announce to the ladies of St. Johnsbury and vicinity that she will open, Monday, April 4, her

Millinery Parlors At No 113 Eastern Avenue directly over her old store. UP ONE FLIGHT. Her Stock is Entirely New and has been selected by herself in New York and Boston markets. Thanking the ladies for past patronage, soliciting a continuance of the same.

Agents for the Equine Waist.

Real Estate at Auction.

The property occupied for many years by A. B. Noyes & Co. in their large Iron, Hardware and Coal business, will be sold at auction

April 26, 1898.

at 2 o'clock p. m. This offers an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to engage in such a business.

L. D. HAZEN, Assignee. St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 2, 1898.

The Horrors of Rheumatism.

A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable. Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life. Those who write under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.

The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism. The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Ind.

This is her account: "I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it. My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony. "Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless. "My skin became dry and yellow. "At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were picking them.

"Again they would be numb and I

could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh. "I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time. "After those three slow years of agony, during which I spent probably \$2,000 for treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but death.

"I was cured, completely cured, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They alone caused my recovery. "The first dose gave me appetite. "After the second dose I slept soundly, the first time within a year. "I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband, made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary F. N. Thomas. The cure of the severe cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and its power in ordinary cases is proportionately greater.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving chemical forces in the blood. They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or \$2.50 for half a dozen.

America's Top Greatest Dairying Authorities on Cream Separators.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

MADISON, WIS., July 13, 1897. In conducting our Dairy School, we have had occasion to use the various types of Improved U. S. Separators for dairy instruction during several winter sessions. Our students have always been pleased with the operation of these Separators, and we find that they skim the milk very clean indeed from fat, and that they are generally very satisfactory.

W. A. HENRY, Dean College of Agriculture.

Cornell University Experiment Station.

ITHACA, N. Y., November 15, 1897. We have used the U. S. Separators for the past four or five years, and have found them at all times efficient and reliable. They are easily cleaned and kept in order, and can be depended upon for satisfactory work.

H. H. WING, Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

AMHERST, MASS., July 7, 1897. We regard the Improved United States Separator as one of the very best all round machines. In cleanliness of skimming it surpassed all the others. It compares favorably with the rest in capacity. Our man calls it the smoothest running machine we have, although it has been in use nearly three years—a good comment on its wearing qualities.

F. S. COOLEY, Prof. of Ag'ty.

Michigan Experiment Station.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., Jan. 27, 1897. Your No. 5 Separator was received, set up, and has been operated since the 4th of January. Each of our dairy boys has now had a turn at it, setting it up, running it, washing it, and testing the skim-milk. They all like the machine, on account of its easy running and simplicity. We are running through milk 12 to 24 hours old, warmed to over 50 and usually about 60 degrees. The per cent of fat in the skim-milk, so far as reported, will not reach on the average a tenth of a per cent, and often is too small to read, in the skim-milk lab. The milk is pressed with the machine in every possible way, as far as we have been able to observe it in a month's use.

CLINTON D. SMITH, Director Michigan Experiment Station.

1893 Record Equally as Good.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., March 25, 1898. I do not know that I have anything to add to what I wrote in January, 1897, or any changes to make in the statements therein made (see above).

C. D. SMITH, Director.

Vermont Experiment Station.

BUCKLETON, VT., June 25, 1897. It has been the uniform custom of the officers of the Vermont Station to decline to issue letters of a testimonial nature. I may say, however, that I can and do refer parties inquiring regarding the merits of the Improved United States Separator to the records of the running of the same as published in our report for 1897.

(The tests referred to are as follows):

Aug. 14, 1897, 0.05; Aug. 19, 1897, 0.05

Sept. 1, 1897, 0.05; Sept. 1, 1897, 0.05

Oct. 1, 1897, 0.05; Oct. 1, 1897, 0.05

Nov. 1, 1897, 0.05; Nov. 1, 1897, 0.05

Dec. 1, 1897, 0.05; Dec. 1, 1897, 0.05

Jan. 1, 1898, 0.05; Jan. 1, 1898, 0.05

Feb. 1, 1898, 0.05; Feb. 1, 1898, 0.05

March 1, 1898, 0.05; March 1, 1898, 0.05

April 1, 1898, 0.05; April 1, 1898, 0.05

May 1, 1898, 0.05; May 1, 1898, 0.05

June 1, 1898, 0.05; June 1, 1898, 0.05

July 1, 1898, 0.05; July 1, 1898, 0.05

Aug. 1, 1898, 0.05; Aug. 1, 1898, 0.05

Sept. 1, 1898, 0.05; Sept. 1, 1898, 0.05

Oct. 1, 1898, 0.05; Oct. 1, 1898, 0.05

Nov. 1, 1898, 0.05; Nov. 1, 1898, 0.05

Dec. 1, 1898, 0.05; Dec. 1, 1898, 0.05

Jan. 1, 1899, 0.05; Jan. 1, 1899, 0.05

Feb. 1, 1899, 0.05; Feb. 1, 1899, 0.05

March 1, 1899, 0.05; March 1, 1899, 0.05

April 1, 1899, 0.05; April 1, 1899, 0.05

May 1, 1899, 0.05; May 1, 1899, 0.05

June 1, 1899, 0.05; June 1, 1899, 0.05